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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1779.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE Stone Houſe, Stables, &c. ſuitable for a Tavern, known by the Name of the Jolly Poſt, near Frankford. Enquire of JOSEPH THORNHILL, at the Place. ¶

Germantown, February 24, 1779.

WAS left in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, on the 24th of September, 1777, TWO Eight-day CLOCKS, one with a walnut caſe, the other mahogany, maker's name of one *Auguſtine Neiſer, Germantown*, the other having a chime of bells, a japanned face, with the battle between the Gondolas and the Roebuck painted on that part of the face where the moon is commonly repreſented, and no maker's name; one mahogany dining-table with eagle's claws, and five walnut ditto, plain; one carved mahogany dreſſing-table with eagle's claws, one carved walnut ditto, and two plain walnut ditto; two carved mahogany tea-tables with eagle's claws, two plain curled maple ditto, and three walnut ditto with eagles claws, one carved; one walnut high cheſt with drawers carved, two curled maple and two walnut ditto plain; two walnut deſks with book-caſes, one ditto without; ſix mahogany chairs carved, ſix ditto plain, twelve walnut ditto carved, ſix walnut ditto plain; one eaſy chair, covered with green damaſk; three walnut arm-chairs, nine high back Windſor ditto, ſix ditto ſmaller ſize, ſix low back ditto, and three dozen and an half plain chairs, with ruſh bottoms; thirteen plain tables; ten large looking-glaſſes, four ſmall ditto, four dozen and an half gilt and plain pictures, ſix hiſtory pieces of painting, two ſmall family portraits, and four maps; one pair ſmall globes, with green caſes; a houſe organ, forte piano and violin; two reflecting burning glaſſes; one large cheſt, with cloaths and linen; three feather beds, and five bedſteads; ſome mens and womens wearing apparel and linen, &c. three barrels packed with china and glaſs; a quantity of pewter packed up in tubs; all the kitchen furniture, viz. five braſs kettles, of different ſizes, from one to 16 gallons, eleven iron pots and kettles, a ſtew-pan and ſkillet, two frying-pans, &c. three ten-plate iron ſtoves, and two ſix-plate ditto; ſix camp ſtools; one large painted floor-cloth; two coffee-mills; ſix fire-buckets; two mens ſaddles, two bridles, two ſide ſaddles, and the harneſs belonging to a ſleigh; three copper mills, and one iron ditto; one large and four ſmall braſs ſcales and weights; two pair ſteelyards; three large iron mortars, one ſmall ditto, one large bell-metal ditto, one ſmall ditto, ſeven marble ditto, of different ſizes, a number of retorts and receivers of different dimenſions, with all the utenſils belonging to the Labaratory; a variety of carpenter's tools, viz. ſaws, hatchets, chizles, augers, &c. all the implements of huſbandry, belonging to the place; the whole medical ſhop furniture, prepared medicines, drugs, &c. four groſs of large and ſmall bottles empty; a number of large and ſmall ſtone jugs and jars; an elegant collection of beautiful flower roots, viz. tulips, hyacinths, &c. &c. between ſix and ſeven hundred volumes of books, in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, being a collection of phyſical and hiſtorical authors, &c. two ſkeletons, with a variety of anatomical preparations, &c. a ſmall perſpective ſhew, with 30 different pieces, viz. Vauxhall, Royal Exchange, Ranelagh, &c. The whole of the above goods, and many others which cannot be remembered, were taken away, or deſtroyed, except a few articles of the houſhold furniture which were returned.

All perſons having any of the above enumerated articles in their poſſeſſion, are requeſted to return them to the ſubſcriber, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged; but if they are ſecreted after this requeſt, and the perſons ſo ſecreting them are detected, they may depend on being proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law, by CHARLES BENSELL.

N. B. There were between 40 and 50 locks taken from the doors and cloſets of the ſaid houſe. The flower-garden was alſo robbed of the roots, which, as I am informed, were ſold in Philadelphia by the perſons. The purchaſers are requeſted to inform me thereof, that ſuch wicked practices may be puniſhed for the preſent, and prevented in future. ‖ 16.

Marcus-Hook, February 1, 1779.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Marcus-Hook, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, a luſty ſtout Negroe man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a ſhort homeſpun grey coloured jacket, lined with the ſame, a French camblet jacket, lined with the ſame, with ſhort ſkirts, an old pair of ſuperfine cloth breeches, with ſilk knee-bands, yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes oznabrug ſhirt, and old hat; the lower part of one of his ears has been bit off by fighting with another Negroe ſome years ago; he formerly belonged to Mr. James James, of Wood's-Town, in Weſt New-Jerſey; he is apt to get drunk, and when ſo he will laugh and behave a little ſilly when ſpoken to. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroe in any gaol in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN FLOWER.

N. B. He has been at ſea ſeveral times. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned not to take him off at their peril. ¶

ON Thurſday, the 11th day of this inſtant March, will be expoſed to ſale by way of public vendue on the premiſes, a LOT of LAND of two acres, with a ſtone houſe two ſtories high, with a cellar under the ſame, with a good ſtone ſpring houſe on ſaid premiſes, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, at a croſs road, the one of them called Lime-Kiln road, and the other leading from Germantown to Abington, and about two miles from Germantown. The ſaid ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon ſaid day, where the conditions of ſale will be made known, and due attendance given by us,

DANIEL LUKINS,
JAMES LUKINS,
MATTHIAS LUKINS, } Executors of DERICK LUKINS, deceaſed.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Derick Lukins, late of Briſtol townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with us on Friday the 12th day of this inſtant; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled by us, the above executors. March 6, 1779. ¶

From Rivington's New-York Gazette, of February 24.

Extract from the Genuine Speech of Governor JOHNSTONE, *in the Houſe of Commons, at the Opening of the Seſſion.*

MY honourable friend has obſerved that I was very ſanguine in my expectations of ſucceſs from the commiſſion, and remarks, with an air of triumph, and his friends join in a ſmile of ſatisfaction, that the means which were attempted have failed. For my part, I am ſorry, ſincerely ſorry; and yet I am glad the attempt was made. All men will now confeſs the Americans have a bad and wicked cauſe; that they have no juſt object to contend for, being now united with France for the profeſſed purpoſe of reducing this country. All good men ought to join moſt heartily to oppoſe them. If we ſaw ſuch an union at home, under proper Miniſters, I have no doubt the ſucceſs of our cauſe would be certain. While we are divided—I pronounce with caution.—It is the ſtate of parties at home which makes me heſitate, not the want of reſources, or the ſtrength of the Americans. One ſett of men have loſt the confidence of the people by miſmanagement; another want to yield up all that is worth contending for in the conteſt, without ſaying at what point they will make a ſtand, or tracing the conſequences of the meaſures they would recommend; but my hopes of the ſucceſs of the commiſſion were never ſo ſanguine as the Hon. Gentleman ſtates. The Houſe will do me the juſtice to recollect, that I declared in my place, that I believed the ſucceſs would chiefly depend on the ratification of the treaty with France. I preſſed the departure of the commiſſioners again and again before I was a member of it. I told you, that I believed, if they had once ratified their treaty offenſive and defenſive with France, that they would not recede without ſtrong exertions; and I am happy to know that it has not yet been ratified in a conſtitutional manner. Why the Commiſſioners were not ſent off ſooner is a queſtion that merits enquiry. I am ſure, from the time that I accepted, no time was loſt on my part; from the moment I accepted, to the time I was on board ſhip, there elapſed but ten days, and thoſe, neglecting all private affairs, were employed for promoting the purpoſe of our miſſion; and I was at Portſmouth the day before the commiſſion was ſigned.

My view always was that force ſhould accompany the conceſſion, and that the Americans ſhould ſee a manly, determined ſpirit of perſeverance in this country, that they might conſider well between the evils of war in a dubious conteſt, and the certain advantages of immediate peace upon the moſt honourable and advantageous terms. The noble Lord in my eye will do me the juſtice to ſay, that I wrote a letter to him before my departure, expreſſive of thoſe ſentiments, recommending the regimenting the Provincials and Canadians, giving them rank, half-pay and emoluments. The orders to Sir Henry Clinton, which were ſhewn me, breathed forth a ſpirit of activity and coercion: I thought, with the meaſures I recommended, the army was ſufficient; I think ſo ſtill; nay, I am perfectly convinced of it now, and I am ſupported by the opinions of the beſt officers on the ſpot. Inſtead of that, we ſecretly directed an ignominious retreat, after all the preparations and expence neceſſary for a vigorous campaign had been incurred. Can it be ſaid with juſtice that I have failed in my expectations, when every thing I was made to believe, and which I deemed neceſſary for the effect, was diſappointed and contradicted, nay, concealed not only from me, but from the other Commiſſioners with whom I had the honour to be joined? If I had known Philadelphia had been ordered to be evacuated, I would never have gone. The other Commiſſioners have often declared the ſame ſentiments on the ſubject. I remember well the Hon. gentleman ſeconded the noble Lord's motion for the Conciliatory Bills; it was what he had been long contending for, as a right and proper meaſure. Were we afterwards to fruſtrate or impede what we on this ſide had ſo long ſought for, and approved when made? My ſpirit of party connections does not lead me to this conduct; for notwithſtanding the criticiſm of the worthy gentleman on the words unanimity, I ſtill maintain the unanimity was ſingular on the ſubject of American affairs. In queſtions of ſuch conſequence, I do not enquire what turnpike bills had paſſed without a negative.

The Hon. gentleman, after whom I roſe, has alſo indulged himſelf in ſome other ſatirical ſmiles on the character of the other Commiſſioners: I am ſure I am much obliged to him for the tenderneſs with which he has treated me, by much the moſt conſiderable, after his toſſing and goring ſo many Miniſters. I am ſenſible I am nothing in his hand, but I muſt beg leave to ſay a word for thoſe who are abſent. I believe the Hon. gentleman takes the character of the noble Lord [the Right Hon. the Earl of Carliſle] at the head of the Commiſſion, from newspaper reports, as I once did. He well knows that nothing is ſo fallacious. I have ſuch an opinion of his liberality and good humour, that in caſe he knew that nobleman as well as I do, he would be as ready to retract his opinions concerning him as I was, and as willing publicly to declare it; for a young nobleman of more worth, more honour, more dignity, or greater zeal for the public ſervice, and the execution of the truſt committed to him, I never knew. The other gentleman is ſo well known to every Member of this Houſe, and his reputation for buſineſs ſo well eſtabliſhed, that it ſtands above my praiſe, or the honourable gentleman's cenſure.

I will now take notice of what fell from another Hon. gentleman, who ſpoke moſt eloquently in this debate. He talks of the indignant treatment the Commiſſioners met with from the Americans, and particularly points at their behaviour to me. I cannot acquieſce in this opinion; I make no ſuch complaints, becauſe I diſtinguiſh widely between the people of America and the Congreſs, becauſe I make a juſt diſtinction between what men do in their political capacity and in their natural. The Congreſs ſeem to conduct themſelves with the low cunning of an election jobber; their proceedings are often calculated for the mere herd of the people, who are as yet ſtrangers to the impoſitions incident to ſuch a conduct, and having all the news-papers under their direction, they are excellent engines of ſuch ignoble policy, which may ſerve for a time, but never can laſt.

The Commiſſioners were received at Philadelphia with all the joy which a generous people could expreſs. Why were you ſo long in coming? was the general cry. Do not abandon us, retain the army, and ſend them againſt Waſhington, and the affair is over; 10,000 men will arm for you in this province, and 10,000 in the Lower Counties, the moment you take the field and they can get arms. The declarations were general and notorious, and I am perſuaded, if we had been at liberty to have acted in the field, our moſt ſanguine expectations would have been fulfilled. I mixed with all ranks of men, from the priſoners in the goal to the firſt people in the place, and as far as I could penetrate the human mind, I believe the ſentiments of reconciliation, and a return to the happy ſtate in which they formerly lived, were ſincere. But gentlemen ſay I am of an eager temper, and apt to be deceived. It is poſſible. I do not pique myſelf on never having been deceived; I can only ſay I never intentionally deceive. My judgment, my opinions, may be wrong, but they are the ſentiments of my heart, and people muſt receive them with all thoſe grains of deduction for my temper, and the weakneſs of my underſtanding. After this precaution, I declare that I firmly believe two thirds of the people of North-America wiſh to return to the antient connection with Great-Britain at this moment, and that nothing but a ſurrounding army, and the diffidence they have in our ſupport, prevents that ſpirit from breaking out in acts of hoſtility againſt the Congreſs and Committees.

We were more employed to reſtrain than encourage overt acts, becauſe we knew, under the ſecret orders, that no aſſiſtance could be given to ſuch efforts, which therefore could only prove ruinous to well affected meritorious individuals. The Hon. Gentleman founds his ideas on what he has remarked in the proceedings of the Congreſs reſpecting me. I ſhall ever think ſuch a proceeding totally unworthy of ſuch a body. Some gentlemen have praiſed it as an excellent refined ſtroke of policy, to get rid of an embarraſſing queſtion about General Burgoyne's troops. I again repeat, I diſdain all that policy founded on injuſtice and diſhonour; the more artifice to avoid fair dealing, the more deteſtable to me; it is contemptible in private life—where the dignity of a people is concerned, it is abominable meanneſs, and muſt end in the deſtruction of thoſe who practiſe it. The ſpirit of their enemies is raiſed by all ſuch proceedings, their own is always depreſſed. Of all the mean and notorious breaches of public faith which has ever been practiſed, of all the low chicane which has ever been uſed in the depravity of the Eaſtern world, to avoid a ſolemn agreement, the different excuſes offered by the American Congreſs are the moſt diſgraceful to ſociety. I know the moſt zealous for the cauſe of independence diſapprove of them; but America is governed now as England was, under a mock parliament, and committees of Major Generals. I am not called upon to ſay a word on this ſubject, but I diſdain diſingenuity. The accuſation ſtated againſt me with reſpect to General Joſeph Reed, as far as the tranſaction pretends having authority from me to make the offer, is falſe and injurious; it is indeed very cautiouſly worded, and only implies being done by my authority. This I deny, and I have perfect proof in my poſſeſſion that Mr. Reed never underſtood any meſſage or writing of mine as liable to that conſtruction. While I ſay this, I do not mean to diſavow I have had tranſactions, where other means beſides perſuaſion have been uſed. It was neceſſary; in my ſituation it can be no reproach. This of Mr. Reed I deny, and I can prove, by indiſputable evidence in my poſſeſſion, he did not underſtand any meſſage from me in that light, at the time, nor long ſubſequent. The converſation is ſaid to have paſſed on the twenty-firſt of June. The mutilated letters that are to help out this lame tranſaction were before the Congreſs—the matter had been publiſhed in news-papers at that time, but not ſigned by Mr. Reed, as Mr. Almon has publiſhed, nor ſigned by William Henry Drayton. The Congreſs take no notice of the buſineſs till the 11th of Auguſt; then the indignation of that virtuous aſſembly riſes. At the very moment they are about to evade a ſolemn engagement, and tranſmit their names with infamy to future ages, they have the aſſurance to talk of liberty and virtue. You, Sir, are well acquainted with the forms of public proceedings; you know that any declaration of Mr. Reed, of what a woman unknown had ſaid to him, could not affect me. The Congreſs, in this caſe, were bound to have obliged Mr. Reed to have named the lady, and next to have brought that lady before them, to have heard her own ſtory, with time, place and circumſtance; this ſhould have been ſent for my anſwer, and then they might have pronounced their ſolemn judgment; but they knew full well, that no lady whatſoever would avow any authority from me, and therefore they wiſely concealed her name.

Thoſe gentlemen who are ſo extremely exulting at the ill ſucceſs of this commiſſion, and plume themſelves ſo

much on their propoſition for conceding independency laſt year, ſhould conſider, if one or two events had ſucceeded, the propoſers of conceding American Independency could not have appeared with equal favour before the public. I ſhall ſuppoſe that Admiral Keppel had actually beaten Monſieur the Count d'Orvilliers, I mean deſtroyed half his fleet; all circumſtances conſidered, the probabilities that he would have done ſo were ten to one, from ſo gallant an Admiral, and ſo ſuperior a force. I believe the noble Admiral himſelf will not ſay the probabilities are not ten to one, that he would deſtroy the greateſt part of the ſame fleet, if he was to meet them again, with the ſame proportion of force. I am perſuaded it was owing to the accidents of wind and weather; I do not mean to throw the ſlighteſt imputation of blame any where. I only ſay, if d'Orvilliers had been deſtroyed, and it was ten to one this would have happened, how would the promoters of a declaration of American independence have looked then? Or is there a member of this Houſe, who believes we ſhould then have had any more agitation of that queſtion? I ſhall ſuppoſe again, that Admiral Byron's ſquadron had not met with a ſtorm, and had arrived in America within the ordinary time, to have joined Lord Howe. Can any one doubt, that his Lordſhip would have given a better account of Monſ. d'Eſtaing than is now publiſhed? and yet this ſucceſs, and ſeveral other matters, were quite within the probability of ordinary events; and if any of them had happened, I believe this favorite topic of American Independence would have been dormant in our days. Why then ſhould we immediately deſpond, give all up, and throw ourſelves out of the wheel of fortune? Let us profit from the example of the Americans, in the low ſtate of their affairs, before their ſucceſs at Trenton. I am far from thinking the matter deſperate, notwithſtanding I admit that our miſmanagements will render great exertions neceſſary. But you muſt reſolve, you muſt riſk all, and determine to perſevere, before the inhabitants of America will have reliance on you. It is not ſaying I will try this campaign, and recede the next. It muſt be known, for the encouragement of friends, and the terror of foes, that you will *die in the laſt ditch*. People who oppoſe my opinions, alledge I am ſanguine and obſtinate. I admit I am not eaſily diſcouraged; and if I am ſure of being in the right, I know too I am obſtinate, or firm, which ever they pleaſe to call it, and I cannot be eaſily ſhaken.

The maxim of dying in the laſt ditch, after every exertion has been made, is what I avow to be my principle. I do not forſee, if you recede here, at what point you will ſtand. If you give up the Thirteen Provinces, will you contend for Canada? If it is anſwered yes, why then, I reply it is better to know the gracious reſolution of Congreſs in this reſpect firſt, leſt one may have the troops to ſend back, or recruit, at ten times the expence, when they are diſperſed or one half of them are dead. If it is ſaid, we will yield Canada too; then I aſk if we will yield Nova-Scotia, and the fiſheries, and Florida, and the Weſt-Indies? for they all hang together. Beſides that, the moment you abandon New-York and Rhode-Iſland, the American ſeas will ſwarm with privateers, and you will not have a port to take ſhelter in; ſo that New-York and Rhode-Iſland ſeem abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of your own commerce, as well as annoying the enemy. The preſent moment ſeems the only proper and juſt point where the ſtand can be made; every other ſituation will be an effort with the loſs of reputation, and ſpirit, and power. I ſee no difference between ſending a charte blanche to France, and yielding the independence of America. To give up a principal point in diſpute, to weaken ourſelves and ſtrengthen our enemy, and leave him more at liberty to diſturb us, ſeems, to me, incomprehenſible policy. If it is alledged this would not be the conſequence, I aſk what reaſon America can have for not explicitly declaring her intentions of conditionally renouncing her connections with France upon our declaring her Independency? or if ſuch a tranſaction cannot be avowed till they are certain of our readineſs to yield it, I wonder ſome ſponſor cannot be found for America on this occaſion. I only ſtate this to expoſe the abſurdity of the ſyſtem propoſed; not that I conceive this country can, or ought ever to entertaine ſuch an idea. The Hon. Baronet behind me, (Sir John Wrotteſley) tells you, that 50,000 Ruſſians would not now do the buſineſs, and yet he complains of the conciliatory propoſitions propoſed by the noble Lord. Why, ſurely, if no force could do the buſineſs, there could be no harm at leaſt in trying the mode of conceſſion. But I am far from being of this opinion, that force well applied cannot effect it. He ſays the army were all diſguſted at the Conciliatory Bills: At the ſame moment, he ſays their force was inſufficient to conquer the enemy. This was a little unreaſonable in the army, to give it no harſher term. I cannot contradict what the hon. Baronet aſſerts, but my obſervations on the army were very different. The army was indeed diſguſted, but it was becauſe they were not led againſt the enemy, then lying within twenty miles, whom they were very confident they could conquer. "Lead us againſt the enemy," was the general wiſh of ſoldier and officer; and indeed, Sir, to the honour of the Commander in Chief, who left them at Philadelphia, I am proud to declare, there never was ſo excellent, ſo beautiful, or ſo well-appointed an army. The picked men for the French theatre were not equal, in grace and comelineſs, to the worſt of the light infantry; ſuch a body of choſen troops, I believe, never were collected together; and yet we have ſeen, from various cauſes, what little benefit the nation has derived from them: At the moment they were confident of victory, they were ordered to retreat, and during all this ſummer, and half the autumn, incurring the ſame expence as in the field, they have, litterally, been doing nothing, when every man muſt remark, that the time we ſhould have acted with the utmoſt vigour was at this very period when we have been idle. To determine what now ſhould be done, requires a greater compaſs of information than I can boaſt. To judge of the queſtion, one ſhould know the ſtate and diſpoſition of Holland, of the Northern Powers of Portugal, the reſources of France, the diſpoſition and force of Spain, the various reſources of this country, as well as the difficulties to encounter in America; with the firſt I am not ſufficiently acquainted to pronounce poſitively; but this I do know for certain, that the greater the exertions we make ourſelves, the more we ſhall be reſpected by others; and the more we aſſiſt ourſelves, the more ready others will be to give us their aſſiſtance.

The nation is far richer at this period than at the beginning of the laſt war, and our warlike operations were then much more extenſive in Germany, the Eaſt-Indies, Portugal, North-America, and the Weſt-Indies. I admit that our public funds are more embarraſſed, but the means of taxation are alſo more ample from the increaſed wealth of the country. But I deſpair of the preſent Miniſters being able to draw forth thoſe reſources: On the other hand, as I ſaid before, thoſe men who may ſucceed them, according to my conception of things, are deſirous to yield up all that is worth contending for, without any ſtruggle worthy of our antient fame. In ſuch a ſituation, it is difficult how to act, or what to wiſh. I am clear, if we do not mean to purſue the object with determined firmneſs, and ſuitable exertions, we had better abandon it at once, and make the beſt terms we can for the miſerable inhabitants who have adhered to our cauſe. Nothing leſs than 25,000 troops, excluſive of thoſe in Canada and Halifax, will prove ſufficient; with that number we may expect ſucceſs; a leſs number will render the deciſion tedious, doubtful and hazardous. The people of the country, after what has happened, will hardly derive confidence from a ſmaller army to induce them to join us. Thoſe who poſſeſs the preſent returns of the army, and know what numbers may have been ordered away to other ſervices, will know the number wanted; I gueſs about 9,000 men. To keep New-York and Rhode-Iſland, as the honourable Baronet propoſes, on a defenſive plan, does not appear eligible to me. If we cannot meet the army of the enemy in the field, it will require many troops, a conſiderable marine force, and very expenſive fortifications, to hold New-York: I believe by fortifying the gorge at Fort Knyphauſen, by fortifying the heights of Brooklyn, by fortifying Paulus Hook, and the heights on the Narrows upon Staten-Iſland, it might be defended by 8000 men, together with the inhabitants, always retaining in the harbour five frigates and three armed veſſels, and three galleys: Theſe fortifications would coſt at leaſt 500,000l. and the object would ſtill be precarious. Why the honourable gentleman ſhould recommend an offenſive war in Europe, and a defenſive war in America, I cannot conceive: It ſeems to me more neceſſary in the laſt place than in the other. At all events, I would form ſome certain, ſteady plan, ſuch as the inhabitants may rely on: If they ſee they can depend upon you, they will ſoon return to their allegiance, and their old government: If they ſee you weak and wavering (they are a ſhrewd, cunning, ſenſible people) they will avoid you like peſtilence. Upon the whole, I acknowledge our ſituation extremely perilous; the difficulties we have to contend with are great; but it is on ſuch occaſions that the noble qualities of man, perſeverance, fortitude, and love of our country, ſhine in their greateſt luſtre. Let us not imagine, that thoſe who oppoſe us are without difficulties; the contentions, diviſions and ſufferings, among the Americans, are greater than our imagination can reach, in the ſtate of affluence in which we live. They would have been greater ſtill, if they had not been checked by our bad conduct and timidity. Their diviſions, Sir, I aſſure you, are as great as thoſe of the Houſe of Commons of England; and what ſtronger picture can I draw of diſunion? Thoſe who are ſo uneaſy at the reception which the Commiſſioners received, ſhould recollect the reception Monſ. the Count d'Eſtaing and his ſailors met with at Boſton. The firſt was the political anſwer of a body whoſe intereſts and ambition are undoubtedly oppoſed to that of the people they govern; the other was the indignant, ſpontaneous paſſions of the people themſelves: The Houſe will judge to which of the two moſt weight ſhould be given. Before I ſit down, I muſt repeat again, that in what I have ſaid about the operations of our fleets, I did not mean, by my argument, to throw any blame upon any military officer whatever; but I do blame Adminiſtration for not ſending out Admiral Byron ſooner; they had the intelligence in April, he did not ſail till June; it was clear from Mr. Gerard, the Ambaſſador to the States, being on board, and Mr. Deane, a Member of Congreſs, and having alſo large quantities of goods for America, that the Toulon fleet was bound to ſome port on that continent. If therefore five or ſix ſhips had been immediately ſent off (as the Admiralty muſt have known Lord Howe's fleet was collected, from the orders about La Motte Piquet, and the ſecret expedition) upon ſuch a junction, his Lordſhip would then have certainly been ſuperior to d'Eſtaing. But I am told, that the reaſon of this delay aroſe from want of ſtores, and that we were obliged to unreeve the running rigging of the ſhips at Spithead, to fit out Admiral Byron's ſquadron. If this be true, it is a melancholy tale indeed, after all our boaſted preparations in the beginning of the year, and the immenſe ſums voted by Parliament, and demands an enquiry more than any other ſubject.

I aſk pardon of the Houſe for detaining them ſo long; and now moſt humbly thank them for the indulgence they have ſhewn me.

NEW-YORK, February 24.

The Quebec fleet of ſix ſhips the latter end of November arrrived ſafe, valued at half a million ſterling.—Lord Barrington on the 11th December reſigned his place as Secretary at War, and Mr. Jenkinſon ſucceeds his Lordſhip.—The ſame day Gen. Keppel, brother to Admiral Keppel, reſigned his commiſſion as Commander in Chief of the militia at Coxheath; this 'tis ſaid was occaſioned by the appointment of Major General William Amherſt to ſucceed General Hervey as Adjutant General, who is junior to Gen. Keppel.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a court-martial to be held January 7th, at Portſmouth, on the conduct of Admiral Keppel: Admiral Pye, Preſident, and the thirteen ſenior Captains at that port, members.—Commodore Rowley is ordered with the utmoſt expedition for the Weſt-Indies with ſix 74, four 64 gun ſhips, and four bomb ketches.—The Eaſt-India Company's forces have reſtored to his father's throne, Raguba, the Moratta Prince, who out of gratitude has ceded the revenue of a vaſt popolous land, larger than Great-Britain or Ireland, has driven the French entirely out of this country, and ſettled the trade of it on the Company's ſubjects. General Monro, with 3000 whites and 13,000 blacks, were encamped within ſeven miles of Pondicherry, in order to fall on that place the moment they hear of hoſtilities being commenced between France and Great-Britain.

Yeſterday was ſent in here by the Columbus, Shela and Active privateers of this port, a ſmall brig, from Port L'Orient, in France, bound for Philadelphia, loaded with dry goods, ſalt, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 26.

Accounts from the ſouthward informs us that General Lincoln had repulſed the enemy three times, and obliged them to retreat down the river twenty miles.

Extract of a letter from one of our plenipotentiaries at Paris, dated October 18, 177°.

"The Ambaſſador of the King of Naples has declared to us in form, that his maſter has directed his ports to be open to all veſſels belonging to the United States; and the Dutch are more than half inclined to acknowledge our independence."

On Monday, the 22d inſtant, a very elegant entertainment was given at the Raleigh tavern by the inhabitants of this city, to celebrate the anniverſary of that day which gave birth to GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States, the ſaviour of his country, and the brave aſſerter of the rights and liberties of mankind.

BOSTON, February 22.

A gentleman, who left Martinico the 7th of January, informs, that two days before he left that place a ſhip arrived belonging to a ſquadron that left France to reinforce Count D'Eſtaing, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line and ten frigates, an hundred ſail of tranſports and merchantmen, with eight thouſand land forces on board; which fleet the ſaid ſhip parted with five days before her arrival.

Laſt Sunday arrived at Portſmouth, a brigantine from Guadaloup, after a ſhort paſſage; by her we learn, that Count D'Eſtaing, being reinforced from Martinico, had again beſieged St. Lucy, that he had taken poſſeſſion of the low grounds, and had blocked up the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Barrington.

NEW-HAVEN, February 24.

One night laſt week, a party landed from ſome of the Britiſh cruiſers, and ſet fire to Cable's Mills, at Compo, between Fairfield and Norwalk, which were entirely conſumed, with a quantity of flour, grain, &c.

A privateer ſloop of 8 carriage guns and 22 men, belonging to the enemy, bound from Newport to New-York, was laſt Sunday night driven aſhore at Guilford by the wind. The crew are ſecured, and the veſſel is like to be got off.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 10.

A letter from London to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Dec. 17, 1778, ſays, "The number of troops to be ſent out to America is uncertain; 16,000 is the number voted for 1779—but theſe are not yet raiſed—and when effected, are to fill up the deficiencies in the old regiments—of courſe ſome of them will remain at home. In ſhort, the next campaign is to decide the fate of the two countries—A vindictive ſpirit of revenge breathes through every department of adminiſtration—The moſt vigorous exertions are to be made, and fire and ſword carried through every part of the continent—The Court-martial to be held on Admiral Keppel is fixed for the 7th of January; it is generally believed he will be honourably acquitted—Since writing the above, I am informed of the arrival of an expreſs from New-York, of the 19th of November, but not a ſyllable has tranſpired that may be depended on—A conjecture is ſcarcely hazarded, but every thing expected from the ſilence of adminiſtration—Many perſons flatter themſelves with the revolt of the Southern Provinces."

ERRATUM. *In our paper of the 24th of February ult. in the piece ſigned* JOSEPH REED, *and 22d line from the end, for* Perſon, *read* Perſons.

Juſt opened, and to be ſold by

JOHN YOUNG, *junior*,

In Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A VERY elegant collection of new and London edition BOOKS, by the moſt approved Authors, in Hiſtory, Law, Phyſic and Divinity.

THE SLOOP *JOHN*,

NOW lying at Great Egg-Harbour, was advertiſed for public SALE on Saturday evening laſt, but was not ſold, through miſtake. She will therefore be diſpoſed of at public Vendue, between ſix and ſeven o'clock, on Thurſday evening, the eleventh of March, at the Coffee-houſe, where the inventory may be ſeen, 1w.

To be SOLD, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, in the City of PHILADELPHIA, on Friday next, the 12th Day of this inſtant March, in the Afternoon, by public VENDUE,

A SHALLOP, of about Thirty-four Tons Burthen, with all her Appurtenances in good order.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday evening, the 17th of March, if not ſold before at private ſale,

ALL that commodious HOUSE, WHARF, &c. where *Arthur Donaldſon* now lives, and formerly carried on the lumber buſineſs, in Southwark. The lot contains 48 feet 6 inches in breadth on Swanſon-Street, and continues the ſame breadth into the river Delaware. The houſe is three ſtories on Swanſon-Street, and five ſtories on the water ſide; a ſufficient bank wall to build on, is continued acroſs the whole lot, with a paliſade fence thereon next the ſtreet, level with which are two commodious rooms and ſtair-way on a floor; a balcony fronting the river, which affords a beautiful proſpect. The ſecond and third ſtory above has each three rooms on a floor; under theſe are two rooms and a pantry on a floor, level with which is a pleaſant flower garden, underneath is a waſh-houſe, oven and cellar, level with a yard incloſing a ſtable and neceſſary; there is alſo a ſuitable place for large ſtores. The wharf is extended into the river to twenty-two feet water at low tide, leaving a convenient dock, where any common ſhip may load and winter. The whole is ſubject to a ground-rent of forty eight pounds ten ſhillings per annum, with a privilege to purchaſe the ſame clear for £ 808, any time within ſeven and an half years to come. Alſo two three ſtory brick houſes on the weſt ſide of Second-Street, nearly oppoſite Almond-Street; each 14 feet front, with each a frame kitchen joining; the lots are about 125 feet deep, with the privilege of a five-feet alley into Plumb-Street, ſubject to a ground rent of £ 6 ſterling per annum, with a privilege to purchaſe off for £ 120 pounds like money, any time within four and an half years to come; another ground rent of £ 3 currency per annum. Alſo another lot oppoſite theſe of 18 feet front on George-Street, and 121 feet deep where it joins theſe laſt deſcribed, and is 21 feet 10 inches broad, was purchaſed clear of ground rent to accommodate the ſame. The emiſſions called in by Congreſs will be taken in payment, if tendered by the firſt of May next.

A few caſks of ſweet cyder, fit for bottling, to be ſold by ſaid Donaldſon, who deſires all perſons that have any demands againſt him to call for ſettlement; and thoſe who owe him any money, to call and diſcharge the ſame, as he is about to leave this State, and will be obliged to put their accounts into other hands if neglected. 1

Abington, Philadelphia County, Third-Month 5, 1779.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS (SILVER MONEY) REWARD.

RUN away, yeſterday evening, from the ſubſcribers, two *German* ſervant lads, the one named *Matthias Wexell*, near 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſet, brown curly hair, tied when he went away; had on a coat and jacket, lately turned, of a light drab colour, and alſo a dark coloured cloth jacket, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, purple coloured; blue yarn ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of double-ſoled ſhoes, with ſilver buckles, a raccoon hat, almoſt new; took with him two new brown ſhirts, and the pattern of a ſhirt of fine white linen, two ſilk handkerchiefs, and ſundry other articles. The other named *Jacob Henney*, about the ſame height, near 18 years old, very much pock-marked, and a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his face; had with him a cloth coat, and a new cloth jacket, new buckſkin breeches, a felt hat, an old ſhirt, yarn ſtockings, double-ſoled ſhoes, and a pair of ſtriped trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their ſaid maſters may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HALLOWELL, and RYNEAR HALLOWELL. ¶

*** We ſuſpect that they will be endeavouring for New-York,

L O N D O N.

HOUSE *of* LORDS, MONDAY, *Dec.* 7.

THIS day, purſuant to the addreſs of Friday laſt to his Majeſty for that purpoſe, *Lord Weymouth* preſented copies of the proclamations or manifeſtoes publiſhed by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners at New-York; upon which the *Marquis* of *Rockingham* made a long and ſerious animadverſion on the barbarity and dangerous line of policy laid down in the proclamation, ſaid to be written by Mr. Adam Ferguſon, and authenticated by the ſignatures of our Commiſſioners, in which the dreadful extremes of war, and the terrors of devaſtation, are held out to the unhappy people of America, without diſcriminating between the innocent and the guilty.

The noble Marquis ſtigmatized this new ſyſtem of war with the epithets baſe, cruel, and treacherous. Nothing he ſaid could be more abſurd than ſuch a procedure; for whilſt it invited our revolted brethren to return to their allegiance, it offered them no ſort of protection from the rage and reſentment of the party which we wiſhed them to abandon; and however great their inclination might be for a reconciliation to this country, however unprotected we left them in that deſire, the ſame vengeance was denounced againſt them, and was to be wreaked on thoſe, by the terror of whoſe arms they were awed from a public avowal of their ſentiments. The impolicy of it muſt be obvious to every perſon who had the leaſt knowledge of human nature. It would inevitably provoke retaliation, not only from America and her new ally, but eſtabliſh a precedent of cruelty, which might, with juſtice, be retaliated on us at a future day by other belligerent powers.

It ſhould alſo be conſidered, even if humanity was out of the queſtion, that our own coaſts were much expoſed at home. The late alarm at Lord Selkirk's, by Paul Jones, was a proof that we were vulnerable in that reſpect. If no deſolation was committed then, it was owing to the humanity of our enemy, and not to the impoſſibility of effecting it. The later alarm at Newcaſtle, though not of ſo ſerious a nature, evinces how eaſy it would be to waſte and deſtroy our country, when two regiments of the Yorkſhire militia were marched 200 miles to the aſſiſtance of that place, upon the apprehenſion of an attack from the enemy in that neighbourhood. What had we not to fear, if France and America ſhould adopt a ſimilar ſyſtem in the Weſt-India iſlands? If they were to burn down and lay waſte the plantations in America, the wealth of England could not repair the injury. What would be an irreparable loſs to us, would be an invaluable acquiſition to France; for by deſtroying our ſugar works, her iſlands would have the total monopoly of the ſugar trade. The people of Jamaica were ſo ſenſible of their danger in this point, that when the buccaneers infeſted their coaſts, a planter who cultivated ſugar canes within ſeven or eight miles of the ſea was generally eſteemed a madman; and no leſs than that ſpace of woodland was thought a ſufficient defence againſt their devaſtations. The precaution ceaſed at the ſuppreſſion of the buccaneers; but the madneſs of Adminiſtration ſeemed determined to revive thoſe times of cruelty and plunder.

Such conduct, he ſaid, was calculated to eſtrange from this country, the minds of our Weſt India ſubjects. How different the virtue or the policy of France! See it in the capitulation of Dominica; that iſland upon whoſe fortifications ſo much money had been expended, and for whoſe defence ſo ſmall a number of men was provided! Such a capitulation as was never heard of before! A capitulation which preſerved to the inhabitants not only their property, laws, and religion, but even a right of appeal to the judicature of Great-Britain.

This bold and manly policy called to the mind of the noble Marquis, a particular circumſtance which happened during the laſt war, when we were about to attack Martinique. One of our officers aſked the French agent at Gaudaloupe, "did he think the force we were ſending againſt that place would be ſufficient to do the buſineſs?" Upon which the agent replied, "that there was no doubt of our ſucceſs, if the force was but juſt great enough to check the military power there, for as the inhabitants were held in ſo miſerable a ſtate of oppreſſion, they would rejoice in the firſt opportunity of ſubmitting to our arms."

After a variety of other pointed obſervations, arguments and alluſions, the Marquis concluded his ſpeech with a motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, ſtating the diſpleaſure of the Houſe at certains parts of the proclamation then before their Lordſhips, which were deſtructive of humanity, ſubverſive of the Chriſtian religion, and dictated by an Adminiſtration, the baſis of whoſe conduct was corruption! and praying that his Majeſty would graciouſly be pleaſed to cauſe the ſame to be publicly diſclaimed and contradicted, as the ſaid proclamation was not warranted by Parliament, and could not poſſibly be authoriſed, allowed, or countenanced by his Majeſty.

His Lordſhip then warmly called upon the Houſe to ſupport him in this neceſſary and juſt motion, and particularly urged the propriety with which the bench of Biſhops ſhould eſpouſe an effort, which tended ſo immediately to prevent meaſures the moſt diſtant and abhorrent from the religion of which they were the profeſſed teachers and guardians.

The Biſhop of Peterborough roſe upon this appeal to the epiſcopal bench, and delivered his ſentiments in favour of the motion, with that eaſy flow of chaſte, conciſe, manly energy, which uſually marks the ſpeeches of that eloquent prelate.

He obſerved that there was but one principle on which a war of any ſpecies could be reconciled to a chriſtian mind, and that was "a view to obtain a juſt and honourable peace." The proclamation then in agitation had confeſſedly no ſuch object. The devaſtations denounced by it were to be the conſequence of a failure in every hope of peace and reconciliation. The extremes of war were to be let looſe, not to obtain peace, but, as the manifeſto expreſſes it, "if America was to become an acceſſion to France, to render that acceſſion of as little avail as poſſible." This was, in plain Engliſh, to ravage and deſtroy, in mad and vengeful deſpair, the enemy, whom we found ourſelves unable to conquer.

It was idle to pretend that the terms of the proclamation meant no more than the ordinary courſe of war. Had we not already uſed the tomahawk and ſcalping knife? Were not the ſavages at preſent committing every rage on the back ſettlements? And had not their Lordſhips ſeen, in the accounts of extraordinaries on their Lordſhips table, a particular charge for ſcalping-knives and crucifixes?

The enemies to the name of Chriſt had hitherto been obliged to confeſs, that it was a peculiar excellence in the Chriſtian religion to have ſet limits to the horrors of war, and confined the cruelties of military maſſacres within certain bounds. Was it then reſerved for Great-Britain to ſet the firſt example of returning to the primitive barbarities of war? If Government perſiſted in the inhuman purpoſes he adviſed them to ſtop the propagation of chriſtianity amongſt the ſavages, and entreated them, if thoſe poor unenlightened wretches were ſtill to be employed in the works of blood and rapine, not to deprive them of their ignorance; the only plea which they had now to urge for their barbarities at the Throne of Grace.

Lord *Suffolk* inſiſted that the words of the proclamation meant no more than this; that the war, which had hitherto been conducted againſt America in a mode very different from the rigours generally uſed between belligerent powers, ſhould in future be carried on as if it were againſt the natural enemy with which ſhe had allied herſelf. He thought there never was a more judicious production than that proclamation. It pointed out the bleſſings which America had enjoyed, and ſtill might enjoy under the Britiſh government; and the miſeries ſhe has ſuffered, and muſt yet ſuffer, if ſhe perſiſted in rejecting our connexion. And this in ſuch plain and obvious language, that nothing leſs than faction could put ſuch odious miſconſtructions on it, for the purpoſe of deluding the vulgar with idle ſuggeſtions and falſe apprehenſions.

Lord Derby replied very ably to Lord Suffolk, and was followed by Lord Abingdon, who ſaid he would addreſs the people of England at large with the ſame language in which Mr. Adam Ferguſon addreſſed the people of America. If the proclamation urged that Congreſs had no right to enter into the treaty with France, not being authoriſed to it by their conſtituents, he would ſay that our Parliament had done many things which they were not authoriſed to do by their conſtituents, and then perhaps Mr. Ferguſon would acknowledge that his propoſition proved too much, or that it proved nothing at all.

Lord Gower defended the innocence of the proclamation, and the conduct of his noble relation. After him the Duke of Richmond remarked, that in another Houſe ſeverities ſeemed to be ſupported; but as the Miniſters in that Houſe had not ſaid any thing that tended that way, he would inſiſt that the words of the proclamation plainly meant deſolation and deſtruction to this country. He begged their Lordſhips would recollect the employment of the ſavages, the burning of Charleſtown, the ravages committed by our Governor in Virginia, and the burning of Æſopus, under the ſpecious pretence that it was a neſt of thieves. The ſame or a ſimilar excuſe was made for the murder at Glenco, and with equal juſtice. If ſuch was the paſt mildneſs of Adminiſtration in conducting the war, if ſuch was the point of the line from which they were to take their departure, what muſt be the extremes of their deſolating meaſures? His Grace's ſpeech was long and deſultory. He enumerated the continued abſurdities of government, and concluded by declaring in the words of General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, "that no war could ever ſucceed in their hands."

Lord Littleton contended, that if America was to become a place of arms, and reſource of our natural enemy, it was both juſt and politick to diſmantle her forts, deſtroy her harbours, and render her in every reſpect unfit to give protection or ſhelter to our foe. Such ſeverities were neceſſary even towards France, and by joining with that power in an offenſive and defenſive war, America could not expect leſs; nay, ſhe abſolutely deſerved more ſeverity at our hands, for ſuch an unnatural junction againſt us. She was leagued with France, not merely to protect her own independence, but for our determined deſtruction. If we give up the colonies, we muſt give up Canada, the Weſt-Indies, Florida, Nova-Scotia, and the fiſheries; in ſhort, we muſt give up the empire of the ſea; for that was the object we were at preſent contending for.

The Duke of Grafton denied that the treaty between France and America had any ſuch extent. It left the commerce of the colonies open to every other power, not even excepting Great-Britain. He blamed the firſt Lord of the Admiralty for his tardineſs in preparing a force ſufficient to interrupt France in her naval preparations; and called upon Lord Stormont to ſay whether he had received and communicated intelligence of the ſigning the treaty of Verſailles at the time that Miniſtry denied any knowledge of it in that Houſe?

Lord Stormont roſe after his Grace, and expreſſed much ſurprize that any perſon, who had himſelf been a Miniſter, ſhould propound ſuch a queſtion to an Ambaſſador, who was bound to ſecreſy by the nature of his office: He was not obliged to anſwer a queſtion of that nature; but he thought he might, without prejudice to his duty, ſay this much on the occaſion, for the ſatisfaction of Houſe, and in juſtice to himſelf, that he had received early intelligence of the deſigns of France, and which, in his mind, amounted to the fulleſt conviction of the duplicity and hoſtile views of that court.

He was alſo ſurprized that the noble Duke ſhould be ſeduced into a belief, that the treaty publiſhed at Verſailles was the only or the true treaty between France and America. There was another, the object of which is the total deſtruction of Great-Britain. They had even gone ſo far as to apportion out the parts of our poſſeſſions which were to belong to France, and the parts which were to belong to America. Was it then a time to talk of any thing but unanimity in our determinations, and vigour in our exertions? For his part, he had been abſent from Parliament during all their proceedings on the American buſineſs: He was not there when the ſtamp-act paſſed: He was not there when it was repealed. He was not bound, he was not prejudiced, by any former vote on the ſubject, for he had never given any. He might therefore flatter himſelf that he was in no degree biaſſed in his preſent opinion, which was for the moſt firm and ſpirited meaſures that unanimity could adopt againſt the combined and mortal foes of this country.

Lord Shelburne took notice that all our Generals threw the blame of their ill ſucceſs on the Miniſtry. Our Admirals were reduced to the ſame ſituation; and now a new ſtory comes out, that our Ambaſſadors are not a jot better circumſtanced. His Lordſhip then, in a very long and deſultory ſpeech, traced the incapacity of the preſent Adminiſtration, ſtep by ſtep, thro' their whole official hiſtory. And having ſaid, in the courſe of his obſervations, that without a re-union with America this country could not exiſt,

The Lord Chancellor got up to expoſe the imprudence of making ſuch an obſervation, even if it were true; but abſolutely denied the truth of ſuch a propoſition.

Dec. 3. The court of France has informed the States of Holland, that if they (the States) do not protect their own trade, the King of France will not allow them a free trade to his ports in Europe and the Weſt-Indies. This is an important fact, and a few days will ſhew the Dutchman's determination. Trade is his object; and having taſted the ſweets of it with America, there is not much doubt what part he will take.

It is now certain, that 12,000 men are to be ſent to America in the ſpring; the tranſports from New-York being come home for that purpoſe. No general officers are to go out with the reinforcements, as government are reſolved to promote thoſe officers in America, as being well acquainted with the country, and from their long ſervices, are entitled to promotion.

Letters from Liſbon ſay, that they are in hourly expectation of a declaration of war between Spain and England: An ordinance has been publiſhed at Madrid, directing the Governors of all the Spaniſh ports to give all neceſſary aſſiſtance to every French and American ſhip and veſſel of war, to permit them to bring in their prizes, to condemn and ſell them; and to receive equipments of every kind. And by another ordinance publiſhed at Madrid, every foreign merchant in Spain is to make a return of his name, nation, and nature of trade. This laſt ordinance always precedes a rupture. The Britiſh merchants at Liſbon are in the greateſt conſternation; as it is underſtood that Portugal will declare for Spain, and they muſt in that caſe leave Liſbon.

Sir Henry Clinton has deſired leave to come home.

Several letters from France, by the laſt mail, ſay, in the moſt poſitive terms, that the King of Spain has ordered twelve ſhips of the line to join France inſtantly.

Letters from the Hague mention, that the French Court is treating with ſeveral Princes of the empire, for taking part of their troops into the ſervice of France.

A letter from Breſt, by the laſt mail, mentions, that on the 20th ult. two ſhips of the line, and three frigates, all with troops on board, ſailed out of that port for the Eaſt-Indies.

Dec. 9. All the Biſhops but four, to their immortal honour, declined voting for that diabolical engine of cruelty, the American proclamation, and avoided countenancing the vindictive ſhedding of chriſtian blood.

The Biſhops of Peterborough and St. Aſaph headed the minority in the diviſion, and walked firſt below the bar.

The vacancies in the Heſſian troops alone, now at New-York, it is ſaid, require upwards of 4000 to fill them up.

On Friday laſt Count Welderen, the Dutch Envoy, had an audience of his Majeſty, relative to diſpatches received by him from Holland the preceding evening, which are ſaid to contain a formal declaration of their High Mightineſſes diſſatisfaction at the anſwer ſent to them a few weeks ſince, with regard to the ſale of the cargoes of the ſhips of their merchants, taken by Britiſh ſhips of war, &c. which he had orders to lay before his Majeſty. In anſwer to which, a remonſtrance is ſaid to be under conſideration for the better accommodation of affairs, and to prevent the commencement of repriſals on the ſide of the Dutch, who are unanimouſly determined to ſupport the freedom of their trade, and protect themſelves againſt the depredations committed on their ſhipping by the Britiſh privateers, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Hague. December 1.

"We have accounts from Copenhagen that the court, having advice that the French ſquadron was to appear in the Baltick next ſpring, had reſolved to fit out ſix ſhips of the line, three of 70, and three of 64 guns, with four frigates, which buſineſs is now carrying on, though rather in an underhand manner, and without the officers being appointed, till poſitive accounts are received of the deſtination of a French ſquadron for thoſe ſeas.

"We are impatient to hear what anſwer the court of London will give the Daniſh Miniſter, who was ordered to aſk in what manner the men of war and armed veſſels of Great-Britain mean to conduct themſelves towards ſuch Daniſh veſſels as they meet after the 10th of November; a categorical anſwer is ſaid to be required."

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WENCH, 27 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

February 26th, 1779.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, on Friday, the 26th day of March next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT well known valuable plantation and tract of land on which Robert Henderſon, deceaſed, formerly dwelt, and now in the tenure of John Kerr, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, in Bucks county, bounded on the York road, which divides it from Thomas Watſon's land, leading from Philadelphia to Corryel's Ferry, and about 26 miles from the former, and joining lands of Iſrael Pemberton, containing about 500 acres of land, about 200 of which is cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole in good repair; there is about 30 acres of excellent watered meadow by a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, and more may be made; the plough land is divided into ſix fields, moſt of which watered; likewiſe two good orchards: There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a good cellar under the whole, a good log kitchen with two rooms on the floor, a ſpring-houſe near the houſe, with ſundry other never failing ſprings near the ſame; a large ſtone barn and ſtables, a good cow-houſe, and ſundry other neceſſary buildings. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by

‡ MARGARET HENDERSON.

N. B. There is an extraordinary mill ſeat nearly joining the York road, on that ſtanding ſtream which waters the abovementioned meadow, &c.

Cheſter-Town, Kent county, Maryland, Feb. 26.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Thurſday the 18th inſtant, a mulatto ſlave named JEM, he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has ſhort black hair, and is nearly the colour of an Indian; he has been uſed to going about the bay in the ſubſcriber's veſſel for theſe three years paſt, and will probably endeavour to get employ on board ſome veſſel. Had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, oznaburg ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings, a ſmall round hat, bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mulatto in any goal on this continent, or delivers him to James Claypole in Cheſter-Town, Maryland, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

‖ 4w. THOMAS KEMP.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Somerſet county, State of New-Jerſey, the 21ſt of February laſt, by a certain HENRY RUSH, a woman's GOLD WATCH, gold face, chaſed caſe, repreſenting Pompey's head ſhewn to Cæſar, maker's name ſuppoſed to be *Wilſman*, London; a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, white buttons flowered, lined in the back with white durant, the ſkirts and fore parts with red ſhalloon; a white ſerge veſt and breeches, the veſt lined with white fuſtian, the breeches not lined; a full welted hunting ſaddle not half worn, the tree has been broken, and is mended by a piece of iron clenched on the inſide, blue long ells ſaddle-cloth, lined with tow linen, with a ſtrip of white cloth ſewed round near the edge, and a bridle, the reins tied to the bit. The ſaid fellow deſerted from Captain Van Hair's troop of light horſe, has ſtrait dark brown hair, a ſcar on one ſide of his face, and ſpeaks the Engliſh and German language very well. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any of the States goals, ſhall receive *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and for the watch the other *Hundred*. March 3.

¶ JOHN I. SCHENK.

LONDON.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the thanks of this House, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We acknowledge with the utmost gratitude your Majesty's paternal regard for the happiness of your people, in your earnest and uniform endeavours to preserve the public tranquility, and the good faith and uprightness of your Majesty's conduct to all foreign powers: And we assure your Majesty; that we have seen with concern and indignation, that tranquility disturbed by the Court of France, without the least pretence of provocation, or colour of complaint; and we have, with the warmest emotions of resentment, marked the progress of their malignant designs against this country, first by a clandestine aid and supply of arms to your Majesty's revolted subjects in North-America: Afterwards in violation of the faith of treaties, and contrary to the right and common interest of every sovereign state in Europe possessed of colonies and dependencies, by entering into, and avowing formal engagements with the leaders of the rebellion; and at length by committing open hostilities and depredations, and by actually invading part of your Majesty's dominions in America and the West-Indies.

We cannot but feel concern and regret that the measures taken by your Majesty, for disappointing these hostile and malignant designs, have not been attended with all the success which the justice of the cause, and the vigour of the exertions seemed to promise; yet we have at the same time seen with great satisfaction the extensive commerce of your Majesty's subjects protected in most of its branches, and large reprisals made on the injurious aggressors, by the vigilance of your Majesty's fleets, and the active spirit of the nation.

It would have given your faithful Commons the truest happiness, to have received the communication from your Majesty, that the just and humane purposes of your Majesty, and your Parliament, for quieting the minds of your revolted subjects, had taken the desired effect, and had brought the troubles in North-America to a happy conclusion.

Your faithful Commons do most heartily concur with your Majesty, in the just approbation you have been pleased to express of the public spirit which has so conspicuously animated all ranks of your Majesty's faithful subjects to stand forth, at this time of danger, in the service of the militia, who, by their discipline and steady perseverance in their duty, have enabled your Majesty to avail yourself of that constitutional force for the defence of this country.

Your Majesty may rely on the hearty and zealous concurrence and assistance of your faithful Commons, in enabling your Majesty to make the most active and vigorous exertions, by sea and land, for vindicating and establishing the national honour and security; and we beg leave to declare our stedfast resolution, and renew our solemn assurances to your Majesty, that this House, convinced of the importance of the objects for which we are contending, and impelled by every motive of duty and interest, that can animate the hearts of Britons, will effectually assist your Majesty in the prosecution of the present just and necessary war; and that we will, to the utmost of our power, support your Majesty against all your enemies.

The following is his Majesty ANSWER.

"I return you thanks for this very loyal and affectionate address. I am confident that nothing can so effectually promote the public service as your resolution and firmness at this time. I should ill deserve the support of my faithful Commons, and the zeal of my people for the honour of my crown, if I did not make their safety and happiness the constant objects of my care and concern."

Mount-Bethel township, Northampton county, Feb. 25.

WHEREAS my Wife CHRISTIANA hath so far forgot all duty and shame, that notwithstanding the tenderest treatment and admonition, she left my house with the intention not to live with me, it appearing by her behaviour and declaration that she follows one Ludwig Erb, who inveigled her to that step. This is to warn every person not to trust or lend any money or other thing whatsoever to my said wife Christiana, as I am determined not to pay any thing on her account from the above date. MICHAEL CLASS. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Campington, in the evening of Tuesday, the second instant, a BRINDLE COW, with a white spot in her forehead, large horns, a white streak along her back, and her tail and hind feet white. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the thief, and bringing the Cow home, or Ten Dollars for the Cow alone, by

GEORGE CLINE.

¶ *March* 8. 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP, four years old, built of red cedar and live oak, 45 tons burthen or thereabouts, with a good main-sail, fore-sail, jibb, flying-jibb, square-sail and top-sail, and standing and running rigging; she has two carriage guns, and four swivels. For terms apply to Major JOHN COOK, or AARON BUCK, at Tom's River, Monmouth county, in the State of New-Jersey.

N. B. Twenty-five barrels of PITCH may be had at the same Place. ¶

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Derry township, Lancaster county, on Thursday, the 4th of February last, Eight Silver Table-Spoons, stamped on the handle C. HALL, marked W. W. M, and a flower on the back of the bowl. Whoever apprehends the thief, with the Spoons, shall be paid the above reward, or Sixty Dollars for the Spoons only, by WILLIAM WHITE.

N. B. All Silversmiths, or others, are desired to stop the thief and spoons, if offered for sale. *March* 10, 1779. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, on the 3d of March instant, two stray HORSES; one black, about 14½ hands high, 14 years old, shod all round, has had a very sore back, but grown over with white hair, is a little sore yet; the other a black, ten years old, shod all round, has a ring round his off hind foot, and has a sore back; the said horses both pace and trot, neither of them has any brand or mark. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from the date hereof, or they will be sold for the charges. *March* 10, 1779. ¶ CHRISTIAN GROVER.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION of limestone LAND, containing 125 acres, situate in Upper-Merion township, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining the river Schuylkill; there are on the premises a good new barn and stables, a bearing orchard of good fruit, seven acres of meadow, part watered and the remainder rich low bottom, one half or better cleared; there is several limestone quarries now open on the premises, which makes lime of a good quality. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the Gulf Mill.

¶ ISAAC MATSON.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, on the 15th day of this instant March, by the subscribers,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, containing 61 acres of land, about 40 acres thereof clear, and the remainder well timbered, with a good two story stone house and log barn thereon, a very good spring and well, a good young bearing orchard, and about 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, situate and lying in Hill-town township, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, about 28 miles from the city, the premises where the clergyman Mr. Wack dwells on. The said premises are to be sold for ready money; a good and indisputable deed shall be given for said land; the vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, where conditions will be made known, and due attendance given, by

VALENTINE BERGSTRESER, and

¶ PAUL FRANCE.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, on Tuesday, the 16th day of this instant March, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, at the sign of the Red Lion, in West-Nantmel township, Chester county, sundries, as followeth, viz.

A PLANTATION, in Carnarvon township, Berks county, containing 246 acres of limestone LAND, in Little Conestoga Valley, the buildings tolerable, the meadow excellent, and 30 acres more may be made, watered by a plentiful stream; any person inclining to purchase by private sale, may know the terms, by applying to Messieurs BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, in Philadelphia, or to JOHN JONES, Inn-keeper, near the premises.

At the same time and place will be exposed to sale, Horses, breeding mares, cows and calves, swine, a crop of rye in the ground, rye by the bushel, a quantity of whisky by the barrel and gallon, cyder by the hogshead and barrel, empty vessels, and some houshold goods; where attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by CALEB JONES. ¶

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED, by the Subscribers, Auditors appointed by a Rule of Court for the County of Gloucester, in a Cause wherein *Joseph Ellis*, Esq; is Plaintiff, against *John Hinchman*, Esq; Defendant, upon an Attachment issued against the said *Hinchman*, that the Creditors of said *Hinchman* do meet, at the House of *Hugh Creighton*, in *Haddonfield*, on Friday, the 12th Day of March next, in order to adjust the Accounts of said *Hinchman*, and make Distribution agreeable to Act of Assembly.

JOSEPH COOPER, JOHN GRUFFYTH, Auditors.

Gloucester, February 24, 1779. ‖2w.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, the Fifth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the morning, on the premises, in Bedminster township, Bucks county, near Col. Keichlein's,

A PLANTATION, containing 93 acres, 10 acres thereof are good meadow, house and barn on it; horses, a new waggon and farming utensils. For further particulars, enquire of MICHAEL SHUBART, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises. ¶ HENRY SHLESMAN.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *John Tannenberger*, late of this city, Baker, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order that the same may be adjusted, in four weeks from this date.

JOHN PETERS, CONRAD GERHART, Executors.

*** A few Hundred Pounds to be lett on good security.

P. S. Was left at the said dwelling-house, An Eight-day CLOCK, without a case; whoever has lost the same, by applying as above, proving property, may have it again. ¶

STOLEN, on the 26th of February last, at night, out of the subscriber's stable, in Middletown, Chester county, a bright bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, well built, both paces and trots, but most natural to trot, in pretty good order, newly shod before, has some white hairs in his forehead, and a white saddle mark on the off side, his mane and tail both black, has a disorder called the heaving of the lungs, and a bad cough. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have *Forty Dollars* reward for both, or *Twenty Dollars* for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT M'CLELLAN. ¶

Philadelphia, February 25, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, about the middle of last week, two Mares, the one a bay, with black mane, tail and legs, her mane, tail and rump are mixed with white hairs, some white hairs in her forehead, has two saddle marks close to her shoulder blade, remarkably white, is with foal, and had a sucking foal when she went away; trots neat, carries her head and tail well, has a switch tail, pretty short, not shod, her mane falls to the off side, branded in the hair G H, three-quarters blood, 8 or 9 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, neat and straight limbed. The other a brown, with a long tail, which may be altered, a small star in her forehead, trots heavy, and shuffles in her gait, carries her head low, has not been broken to any use, strong made, fit for gears, rising three years old, 15 hands high. Whoever takes up said mares, if strayed, and brings them to me, shall have Twelve Dollars reward; and if stolen, shall have the above reward for thief and mares, and if the mares alone, shall have half the money, if brought to me in Third-street, between South and Shippen-streets, or to *Robert Erwin*, Carter. § GEORGE HARDING.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, some time ago, AN OLD SORREL MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a bald face, and four white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Feb. 23, 1779. ¶ ARTHUR BROADES.

CAME to Mr. Charles West's place, in Kensington, on the 15th day of February 1779, a middle-sized brown COW, the lower part of her belly and the lower part of her tail about half white, her hind legs are also white, has a star in her forehead and large horns; she is dry. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ SEBASTIAN HOFFMAN.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, at the Coffee-house, on Wednesday evening, the third of March, if not sold before by private sale,

A NEAT three story BRICK HOUSE, and two story BRICK KITCHEN, situated in Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets. The lot is 20 feet front and 47 feet deep; clear of Ground-rent. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN M'CALLA, jun. in Walnut-street. Also 126 acres of land, about 6 miles from Reading furnace, 15 acres of it are cleared, 6 of meadow, with a small house on it. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, on the premises,

THE noted FERRY on Delaware, on the Jersey shore, called Coryell's Ferry, about 15 miles above Trenton, with 75 acres of Land, ten of which are good meadow, the remainder good plough land. On said plantation is an orchard, two large stone houses, two stories high, a cellar under the whole, and a draw well at the door; a frame barn, stable and shed. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock on said day, where due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

Feb. 18, 1779. ‖2w. ABRAHAM CORYELL.

TO be SOLD at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of March next, in the afternoon, by public vendue, a Saw Mill and Tract of Land, 23 miles from Philadelphia, situate in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, in New-Jersey. The tract consists of about 3000 acres of land; well timbered with pine and white oak; there is also about 40 acres of excellent Cedar Swamp on the premises, the stream of water is constant and plentiful, and the present clear profit to the owner is at the rate of £2000 a year. On the premises are every necessary improvement for carrying on the business, the soil of land very good of the kind. Any one inclining to view the premises may enquire of John Sparks, Esq; at Woodberry, or of Mr. Burroughs, on the premises, and for further particulars of the subscriber, on the two days preceding the sale, at Mr. Milnor's, at the Old Ferry, Philadelphia, or at Salem, at any time before the sale. The title indisputable, and to be entered on the first day of April after the sale. ¶ HENRY SPARKS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL YOUNG, late of Mill-creek Hundred, New-Castle county, deceased, are once more desired to discharge the same before the 25th of March next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, without respect of persons: And all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to John Ross, of London-Grove township, Chester county, on or before the said 25th day of March, that they may be paid off, as we are to settle the accounts as soon as possible.

STEPHEN COCHRAN,)
Feb. 22. ‖ JOHN ROSS,) Administrators.

March 1, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BEVAN RAKESTRAW, late of Hickory-town, in Plymouth township, deceased, are hereby desired to make speedy payment to the subscriber, living at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Philadelphia; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be adjusted and paid by SUSANNAH RAKESTRAW, Administratrix. †

TO BE SOLD,

TWO very good SHALLOPS, of about thirty-three Tons Burden, with all their Appurtenances in good Order; now lying at Mr. Wilkinson's Wharff. Enquire of Captain ISAAC JONES, in Water-street, near Vine-street. ¶

Charles-Town, Cæcil County, February 21, 1779.

WAS left in the possession of the subscriber, about ten days ago, a sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, shod all round; also a Saddle and Bridle, the saddle almost new, with green plush housing; the person who left them said he came from Dover, that he was going to Baltimore to transact some business for General Rodney, and that the horse, saddle and bridle were the property of General Rodney. From several circumstances, it is supposed the horse, saddle and bridle are stolen, therefore the owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

§ WILLIAM BROMFIELD.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Kent* county, in the State of *Maryland*, a Mulattoe man, named *JAMES*, about 22 years old, country born, about 5 feet 5 inches high, full faced, by trade a tanner; it is supposed he went on board the *English* shipping when in *Chesapeake-Bay* in *August* 1777. I have been informed he has since left the army, and lurks about *Philadelphia*. Any person securing the said Mulattoe, or bringing him to his master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by DAVID CRANE.

December 7, 1778. ¶

TO be sold by public vendue, on the 19th day of March next, on the premises, a very valuable tract of land, containing 1600 acres, lying near the mouth of Deer creek, which stream runs through it, and within one mile and an half of tide water on Susquehanna, where any vessels may come; the situation is healthy and pleasant, the soil rich and fertile, well adapted for the growing of wheat, barley, rye, corn, hemp, flax and tobacco, and produces blue grass and clover in abundance; the whole well timbered and watered, with four fine streams running through it, sufficient to water a very great quantity of meadow, which may be easily made; there are several settlements on the land, with convenient farm houses, barns, stables and orchards; about 90 bushels of wheat growing in different fields; as the tract can be easily divided into small farms it will be sold in lots of about 250 acres each; the title is indisputable and immediate possession will be given after the sale to the greatest part, and the remainder in time to put in a spring crop; the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be taken in payment; on this tract of land, at the old Forge formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Harrison, are most excellent seats for merchant mills, there being water sufficient from one dam for four mills, and two dams may be made to work the water twice; it may be very justly said, this land has as many conveniences to recommend it as any offered for sale: Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms, by applying to *Richard Dallam*, in Harford county, Maryland, or *John Stump*, jun. in Cæcil county. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the county of Bucks, in July last, Seven Stray SHEEP, with a large bell; likewise a dark bay HORSE, about seven years old, natural trotter. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Feb. 22, 1779. ‖ ANDREW KICKLINE.

CAME to the plantation of Mr. Moses Bartram, between the two and three mile stone, on the Wissahickon road, on the first of January last, A BAY MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high. Whoever owns said mare is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Sadsbury, Chester county, A certain Tract of Land adjoining that on which he lives: There are on said tract three large tenements, with several acres of good meadow, plough and timber land, good bearing orchards; the situation is pleasant and healthy, with never failing streams of excellent water. The terms of sale will be made known by

‡ JAMES SHARP.

N. B. If the land is not sold, it will be rented.

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